NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East. The city of Hartford, Ct., has .voted \$60,000 for a monument to the soldiers and sailors killed in the late war.

A fire in Buffalo consumed the planing-mill of Dart & Brother and a considerable pile of lumber, the loss being estimated at \$110,000.

Kiefer, Stiefel & Co.'s tannery was burned at Allegheny, Pa. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

The American Book Exchange, of New York, has failed, after being carried for several months by creditors. Its liabilities are about \$200,000.

In a suit against a Connecticut railway, brought by a passenger who was ejected from a train and arrested for evading the payment of fare, the court decided that a limited ticket is worthless except for the trip specified on its face.

While a party of young people were skating on a pond at Columbia, Mo., the ice suddenly broke, and John Gath, Theodore Murphy and Maggie Buckner, all about 16 years old and members of well-known families, were drowned.

Gen. John W. Reed, an old and wealthy citizen of Kansas City, was killed near Lee's Summit, Mo., by falling from a caboose on the Missouri Pacific road.

Lewis Raab, a farmer near Perrysburg. Ohio, killed his wife and himself, leaving nine children to charity.

The steamboat Peninah sold liquor from its bar at an Indian reservation in Montana and was condemned by the United States court, and will be sold at auction by the Marshal at Bismarck.

Five hundred men are thrown out of employment by the burning of the Paulding Iron Furnace, at Cecil, Paulding county, Ohio. The loss is placed at \$60,000.

South.

Six railroad employes were killed near Savannah, Ga., by a collision between a freigh and lumber train.

Henry Johnston, a colored man, was hanged at Sumter, S. C., for the murder of John Davis, also colored, on the 5th of February last. Sang Armor, colored, was hanged at Crawfordsville, Ga., for the murder of Amos | portaion of pork from the United States. Ellington, an old white man. Joe Harris, also colored, was executed at Rogersville, Tenn., for killing Bowen and Heck. Richard James, another negro, was hanged at Marion, S. C., for the murder of David M. Hanell,

The Corpus Christi stage was halted

POLITICAL POINTS.

For the vacant Congressional seat from Rhode Island Henry J. Spooner, Republican, had 3,617 votes, against 1,116 for Henry J. Sisson, Democrat.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Eight persons composing the families of Frank Cuppernul and Charles Wilson, hotel proprietors at Eel bay, were drowned by the upsetting of a small boat while on their way to Gananoque, Ont.

A Panama dispatch says the steamer Albion foundered in a gale off Point Burbacoss and thirty-two of the forty persons on board were drowned.

New York has raised \$138,734 for the Michigan sufferers. Gov. Jerome states that \$500,000 will be required for the winter.

The steamer Brooklyn, from Liverpool for Montreal and Quebec, lost 581 sheep and 117 head of cattle during its last

Mrs. Garfield has placed the literary remains of her husband in the hands of Col. Rockwell, who is to act under her directions in the preservation and care of them. Gen. Swaim has been appointed attorney and financial agent

of the late President's estate. A distinguished medical expert, not officially connected with the Guiteau case, has been attending the trial at Washington. He closely studied the prisoner at the bar, and says that Guiteau clearly shows symptoms of softening of the brain. He says that he would not be surprised to see him break down entirely -give way mentally-before the trial is over. The intense excitement of the trial is, in his opinion, hastening this culmination.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A Washington dispatch of Nov. 23 says: "William Jones, who attempted Guiteau's life on Saturday, was brought from jail, and arraigned in the Police Court on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Jones, by his counsel, waived examination, the court fixing his bond at \$5,000. Mesers, E. G. Wheeler and Ebastar Aman went on his bond in the amount named, and Jones was released. He left the court and mounted his sorrel steed, riding off amid the plaudits of the crowd. So far, \$600 has been subscribed for his defense."

Mrs. Christiancy created quite a sensation in Washington by running about the streets bareheaded and barefooted, screaming wildly and scratching her face. She was secured and conveyed to her home in a carriage. It appears that Mrs. Christiancy has brooded over her troubles overmuch lately, particularly since some damaging testimony was given in the divorce suit, and it is feared that the unfortunate lady has become demented.

Secretary Folger has ordered a computation to ascertain at what rate the Government can advantageously purchase 414 and 4per-cent. bonds, instead of calling in extended 31/4 per cents.

The National Board of Health have made arrangements with the health authorities of other nations to prevent the spread of Asiatic cholera and the dreaded plague or "black death," both of which diseases are raging in Europe and Asia.

has been accepted.

A high official of the United States The True Mortherner. Government will enter a remonstrance against the policy pursued by Chili toward Peru, and intimate in strong terms that the Government cannot look on quietly and see the Peruyian Government divested of all its power as a nation, and that the time has come for Chili to cease its folly of humiliating Peru, and forcing her into a position where she cannot recover.

The computation recently ordered by Secretary Folger with a view of ascertaining the premium which might be paid by the Government for 436 and 4-per-cent, bonds and still protect the Government from loss, has been completed, and shows that the Government cannot buy 434s and 4s at the present market rate without loss as compared with the call of

FOREIGN NEWS.

French troops report a brilliant victory over the Tunisian insurgents, the chief

being captured. The iron ship Culcean, while being towed to the Clyde from Dundee, Scotland, was wrecked and seventeen persons drowned.

Asitica cholera has appeared in Northern Egypt, and, worst of all, at Alexandria, thus threatening dissemination to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has resigned her half interest in the Coutts Bank to satisfy the demands of her relatives, who have never got over her mesalliance. Instead of the half share, she will hereafter receive an annual pension from the bank.

Great Britain and Ireland have been swept by a storm of unusual violence and destructiveness. The ship Culzean, with a crew of twenty-one, was lost; a bark foundered and three seamen were drowned; the Barbara, from Rangoon for Liverpool, was wrecked off the Welsh coast; a brigantine, with a crew of seven, was lost. Many disasters are also reported on land.

An unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Czar and his family was made recently, and they will remove at once from Gatschina. The police kept the discovery quiet, and arrested the Chief of Police of an important provincial city, two daughters of a high state official, and two Jewish merchants. The plot involved the use of a balloon to carry dynamite and fireballs over the palace, where they would make

Boyd, the English oarsman, has accepted the challenge of Hanlan to row on the Thames for the champiopship and a stake of from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

The British Government will appoint more Sub-Commissioners for the Land Court, to relieve the pressure of business.

The Government of Roumania has extended for a year its prohibition of the im-

Lefrov, the murderer of Mr. Gold on the Brighton (England) railroad, confessed his crime, and added to it the fact that he had also assassinated Lieut. Roper, at Chatham, some time aco.

Lord Hartington states that the subby two masked men near Oakville, Tex., and Commissioners in Ireland found many cases of the registered letters taken from the mail- rack-renting, which showed the necessity of the pouches. The solitary passenger had no money | Land act. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a speech at Derby, announced that the Ministers would not swerve from the path deemed best for the interests of the kingdom, whether they cained or lost the Irish vote.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Bank of Prince Edward Island has closed its doors, through unwarranted advances made by its cashier, J. B. Brecker, who has fled to the United States.

The works of the American Rubber Company, at East Cambridge, Mass., in which 600 persons were employed, were swept away 10. Benjamin F. Marsh. by fire, the loss aggregating \$500,000. The flour mills of Campbell & Co., at Ridgetown, Ont., of Stiles Brothers, at Youngstown, Ohio, and of Mr. Knox, at Elkhart City, Ill., were destroyed by fire.

James P. Holland, an accessory in the murder of Burgess Jones, was lynched at Dardanelle, Ark., the officers making no resist-

Three sons of J. P. Walker, of Russell county, Ala., while traveling toward Arkansas with an acquaintance, were murdered near 1. Aberdeen, Miss. The supposed perpetrator of the butchery was caught at Corinth. The heads of the murdered youths were split open with an ax while they were sleeping in the open

As Sara Bernhardt was driving home from the theater at Odessa, Russia, her carriage was stoned by an anti-Jewish mob, who attacked the hotel and finally stopped the performance at the theater.

Several outrages have occurred in the County Wextord, Ireland, which, until recently was quiet and orderly.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that last year a Jewish resident was denounced by some enemy and taken into custody, when it was soon discovered that he was a leader among the Nihilists. He turned traitor to his comrades on condition that he be pardoned, that his death be proclaimed, and that he be given 20,000 rubles to leave for the United States. He pointed out over sixty of his accomplices, two of whom were hanged last month. The Nihilists have only recently discovered that the Hebrew's funeral was a sham.

and that he has escaped their vengeance. Wm. Redheffer, partner in a wholesale grocery-house at Kansas City, killed himself with a revolver rather than be placed in a

John Kelly, the New York politician, has announced his intention of retiring from

At Rondout, N. Y., two men were killed and two were seriously injured by the caving in of a quarry.

THE old proverbs are great things. At least some folks think they are. One of them says: "A man cannot bite the bottom out of a frying-pan without smutting his nose." Now what is there clever or remarkable about that? If it had said that a man cannot bite the bottom out of his nose without smutting the frying-pan, or that a man can't bite the smut off the pan without frying his nose, or something like that, there would be something to it to interest and instruct, - Lowell Citizen.

One of the greatest pleasures of rail-"black death," both of which diseases are raging in Europe and Asia.

Mr. Hillhouse, Assistant United States
Treasurer, has tendered his resignation, and it

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Since the regular elections last year the membership in both the Senate and House of the Forty-seventh Congress has undergone notable changes. Three Senatorial seats were vacated by calls to President Garfield's Cabinet, two others by the resignation of Conkling and Platt, and another by the death of Gen. Burnside. Mr. Windom returns to the Senate; but the other vacancies in that body have been filled by promotion from the House. The whole number of vacancies in the House, by promotion, death or resignation, have been nine, and a special election in Rhode Island, Nov. 22, having filled the last of them, the list of the new Congress is now complete.

Republicans, in Roman, 37; Democrats, in italic, 37 ; Independents, in SMALL CAPITALS, 2. Mr. McDill, of Iowa, holds by Executive ap-pointment, and the Legislature, to meet in January, will elect for the unexpired term and for the full term succeeding it.

ALABAMA. MISSISSIPPI. James T. Morgan. 1883 James Z. George. 1887 James L. Puph. v. 1885 L. Q. C. Lamar 1883 ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. hn F. Miller. . . 1887 Chas. H. Van Wyck . 1887 Chas. T. Farley. . . 1885 Alvin Joseph R. Hawley... 1887 Edward H. Rollins... 1885 Orville H. Platt.... 1885 Henry W. Hollins... 1885 .. 1885 Henry W. Blair..... NEW JERSEY. DELAWARE. FLORIDA. E. Brown. ...1887 Lafayette Grover 1883 Benj. Harrison..... Daniel W. Voorhees. 1885 John H. Stater. 1885 PENNSYLVANIA. James W. McDill. 1883 John I. Mitchell. 1887 William B. Allison. 1885 J. Donald Cameron. 1885 KANSAS. RHODE ISLAND. James W. McDill... Preston B. Plumb....1883 Nelson W. Aldrich....1887 LOUISIANA. 1885 Water Hampton 1885 TENNESSEE, P. Kellogg 1885 Howell E. Jackson 1887 Benj. F. Jonas 1885 Isham G. Harris MAINE. TEXAS, Eugene Hale. 1887 Samuel B. Mozey 1887 MARYLAND.

Arthur P. Gorman. . 1587
James B. Groome. . 1885
MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry L. Dawes . 1887
George F. Hoar . 1883
MICHIGAN.
Omar D. Conger . 1887
Thomas W. Ferry . 1883
M NNESOTA.

WISCONSIN.
WISCONSIN.
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WISCONSIN.
WISCONSIN. M NNESOTA, WISCONSIN, S. J. R. McMillan. 1887 Philetus Sawyer. . . . 1887 William Windom 1883 Angus Cameron 1888

House of Representatives. Republicans, in Roman, 146; Democrats, in

italic, 136; Greenbackers, Independents and Readjusters, in SMALL CAPITALS, 11. ALABAMA.

1. Thomas H. Herndon. 5. Thomas Williams.
2. Hilary A. Herbert. 6. Goldsmith W. Herett.
3. William C. Outes. 7. William H. Forney.
4. Charles M. Shelley. 8. Joseph Wheeler. 2. James K. Jones. 3. Jordan E. Cravens.
CALIFURNIA.
1. Wm. S. Rusecrans. Wm. S. Rusecrans. 3. Campbell P. Berry. Horace F. Page. 4. Romualdo Pacheco. COLORADO. James B. Belford. CONNECTICUT.

John R. Buck. 3, John T. Wait, 4. Frederick Miles. Edward L. Martin. FLORIDA. DELAWARE

1. Robt. H. M. Davidson. 2. Jesse J. Finley. GEORGIA. 1. George R. Black. 6. James H. Blount.
2. Henry G. Turner. 7. Judson C. Clements.
3. Philip Cook. 8. Alex. H. Stephens.
5. Nath'l J. Haummond.

H.I.I.NOIS.

William Aldrich.
George R. Davis.
Charles B. Farwell.
John C. Sherwin.
Robert M. A. Hawk.
Thos. J. Henderson.
William Cullen.
William R. Morrison.
Lewis E. Payson.
John H. Lewis.
Benjamin F. Marsh. 8. Lewis E. Payson. INDIANA.

8, Robert B. F. Pearce. Godlove S. Orth. Mark L. De Motte. William S. Holman, George W. Steele,
 Walpole G. Colerick,
 William H. Calkins. Couriney C. Matson. Thomas M. Browne, 7. Stanton J. Peele.

IOWA. Moses A. McCold 6. Madison E. Cutte. 7. John A. Kasson. 8. William P. Hepburn. Thomas Updegraff, William G. Thompson. KANSAS.

3. Thomas Ryan.

2. Dudley C. Haskell. KENTUCKY. 1. Oscar Turner,
2. James A. McKenzie,
3. John W. Caldwell,
4. J. Proctor Knott,
5. Albert S. Willis. 6. John G. Cartisle. 7. Jos. C. S. Blackburn 8. Philip B. Thompson, Jr. 9. John D. White. 10. Elijah C. Phister. LOUISIANA.

Randall L. Gibson. 4. Newton C. Blanchard. E. John Ellia. 5. J. Floyd King. Chester B. Darrail. 6. Edward W. Robertson MAINE. . Thomas B. Reed. 4. GEORGE W. LADD. 5. THOMPSON H. MURCH. . MARYLAND.

4. Robert M. McLane. 5. Andrew G. Chapman 6. Micton G. Urner. MASSACHUSETTS. MASSACHUSETTS.

1. William W. Crapo.

7. William A. Russell,
2. Benjamin W. Harris,

8. John W. Candler. Ambrose A. Ranney.
Leopald Morse.
Se wyn Z. Bowmap.

9, William W. Rice.
10, Amasa Norcross.
11, George D. Robinson. Se wyn z. Ben F. Stone. MICHIGAN.

6. Oliver L. Spaulding. 7. John T. Rich. 8. Roswell G. Horr. 9. Jay A. Hubbell. 5. George W. Webbe MINNESOTA. Mark H. Dunnell. 3, William D. Washburn Horace B. Stratt.

MISSISSIPPI. MISSISSIPPI.
L. Henry A. Muldrow. 4. Otho R. Singleton.
L. Van H. Manning. 5. Charles E. Hooker.
L. Hernando D. Money. 6. James R. Chalmers.
NEBRASKA. Edward K. Valentine NEVADA.

George W. Cassidy, MISSOURI. 1. Martin L. Clardy.
2. Thomas Allen.
3. R. Graham Frost.
4. Lovendis H. Davis.
5. Richard P. Bland.
6. IRA S. HAZELTINE.
7. THERON M. RICE.

2. Robert T. Van Horn.
9. Nichard Fond.
10. J. H. Bunnows.
11. John R. Clark, Jr.
12. William H. Hutch.
13. Aylett H. Buckner. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Joshus G. Hall. 3, Ossian

2. James F. Briggs. NEW JERSEY. 1. George M. Robeson, John H. Brewer. 3. Miles Ross, 4. Henry S. Harris. NEW YORK. Perry Belmont, Wm. E. Robinson, 18, John Hammond. 19, Abraham X. Parker, J. HYATT SMITH.

Archibald M. Bliss.

Benjamin Wood, George West, Ferris Jacobs, Jr. Charles R. Skinner. Samuel S. Cox. Philip H. Dugre. Anson G. McCock.

22. Charles R. Skinner, 23. Cyrus D. Prescott. 24. Joseph Mason, 25. Frank Hiscock, 26. John H. Camp, 27. James W. Wadsworth, 28. Jeremiah W. Dwight, 29. David P. Richardson, 20. John Van Voorbig. John Hardy.
Abram S. Hewitt.
Roswell P. Flower.
Waldo Hutchins. 30. John Van Voorhis. 31. Richard Crowley. 32. Jonathan Scoville. 33. Henry Van Aernam. John H. Ketcham.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Louis C. Latham.

4. Alfred M. Scales.

2. Orlando Hubbs.

5. Clement Doved.

3. John W. Shackelford.

7. Robt. F. Armfield.

4. Won. R. Conc. steamboat service, are \$532,257.

In leaving the consideration of the star routes the Postmaster General says a minute investigation into alleged abuses in the star-route ser-

11. Henry S. Neal.
12. George L. Converse.
13. Gibson Atherton.
14. George W. Geddes.
16. Rufus K. Dawes.
16. Jonathut T. Updegraff.
17. Wm. McKinley, Jr.
18. Addison S. McClure.
19. Ezra B. Taylor.
20. Amos Townsend. 1. Ben Butterworth.
2. Thomas L. Young.
3. Henry L. Morey.
4. Emanuel Schultz.
5. Benj. Lefevre.
6. James M. Ritchie,
7. John P. Leedom.
8. J. Warren Kelfer.
9. James S. Robinson.

OREGON.

M. C. George PENNSYLVANIA. PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry H. Bingham. 15. Cornelius C. Jadwin,
Charles O'Neil. 16. Robert J. C. Walker.
Samuel J. Randall. 17. Jacob M. Campbell,
Wm. D. Kelley. 18. Heratio G. Fisher. 19. Frank E. Belzhoore 20. Andrew G. Curtin. 21. Morgan R. Wise. 22. Russell Errett. 23. Thomas M. Bayne. William Ward. William Godshalk, Daniel Ermentrout, 20. A. Herr Smith. 23. Thomas M. Bayne. 10. Wm. Mutchier. 24. Wm. Shellenberger. 11. Robert Kiotz. 25. James Mongrove. 12. Joseph A. Scranton. 26. Samuel H. Miller. 13. Charles N. Brumm. 27. Lewis F. Watson. Samuel F. Barr. RHODE ISLAND.

1. Henry J. Spooner. 2. Jonathan Chase, SOUTH CAROLINA. 1. John S. Richardson. 4. John H. Evins. 2. Samuel Dibble. 5. George D. Tillman. 3. D. Wyatt Aiken TENNESSEE.

1. Augustus H. Pettibone, 6. John F. House 2. Leonidas D. Houk. 3. George G. Dibbrell. 4. Benton McMiltin. 7. Wash. C. Whithorns 8. John D. C. Atkins. 9. Charles B. Simonton 10. William R. Moore. 10. TEXAS. 4. Roger Q. Mills. 5. George W. Jones. 6. Columbus Upson. John H. Reagan.
 David B. Cuiberson.

2. David B. Curoe. 6, Cons. 3. Olin Wellborn. VERMONT. 3. William W. Grout. 1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. James M. Tyler.
VIRGINIA.
1. George T. Garrison.
2. John F. Dezendorf.
3. George W. Wise.
4. John S. Barbour.
5. John S. Barbour.
6. Jorgensen.
7. John Paul.
8. John S. Barbour.
9. AB. Fulkerson. 4. Joseph Jorgensen. 9. AB. FULKERSON.
5. George C. Cabell.
WEST VIRGINIA.
1. Benjamin Wilson. 3. John E. Kenna.

1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
8. George C. Hazelton.
4. Peter V. Duester. 5. Edward S. Bragg.
6. Bichard Guenther.
7. Heman L. Humphrey.
8. Thaddeus C. Pond.

THE NATIONAL POSTOFFICE. Synopsis of Mr. James' Yearly Re-

Postmaster General James' report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, opens with the general financial statement, by which it appears that the total expenditures made on account of service for the fiscal year were \$39,251,736.46, The revenues were \$36,785,397.97, made up of ordinary receipts, \$36,489,816.59, and from the money-order business, \$295,581.39. The total excess of expenditures over receipts on account of the fiscal year was \$2,481,129.85, of which \$14,790.86 appears on the books of the Auditor for "pad debts" and "compromise accounts." In addition to the expenditures above stated, the sum of \$340,829.76 was paid on account of indebtedness incurred in previous years, making the total amount expended during the year \$39,529,566.22. The item of compensation to Postmusters was the only one in which the expenditure exceeded the appropriation, the latter amounting to \$7,500,000, and the former to \$8,298,742.79. In the remaining items there was a total unexpended balance of the appropriations of \$751,907,73.

The total amount of appropriations was \$39,-204,901.40, leaving an excess of expenditures of \$10,835,06, growing out of the excess of com-pensation to Postmasters. The receipts for the year were \$3,469,918.63, or 10.4 per cent., more than those of the preceding year, and \$4,575,-397.97, or 14.2 per cent., more than the estimate which was made two years ago, before the present period of business prosperity had fairly begun, to which the increase is in a large degree attributable.

The estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year is \$43.661.800: the estimated ordinary revenue is \$42.561,722,05, and money-order business \$189,000, making a total estimated revenue of \$42,741,722.05, leaving an estimated deficit of \$920,077.95 to be appropriated out of the treasury. The decrease in the estimated amount of money-order receipts is owing to a contemplated reduction of the rees on money orders for small amounts.

The total income from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards for the fiscal year was \$34,625,435,01, against \$32,-085,342.46 in the preceeding year, an increase

The total amount of postage collected during the year on newspapers and periodicals mailed to regular subscribers from known offices of publication, and from news agencies, at 2 cents

per pound, was \$1,399,048.64, an increase of \$172,596.05, or a little over 14 per cent. By careful reckoning based upon an actual count made in every postoffice in the United States during the first week in December, 1880. it has been ascertained that the whole number of letters mailed in this country in the last fiscal year was 1,046,107,348. The number reaching the Dead Letter Office during the same period was 3,323,621, or one in every 315. Of the letters and packages opened, 18,617 were found to contain money amounting to \$40,587,-80; 22,012 contained drafts, money orders, checks, notes, etc., the aggregate face value of which was \$1,899,062.61. The records of the department show that 8,338,918 registered letters and packages were mailed in this country during the year. Of this number, only 2.614 reached the Dead-Letter Office, and of these 2,131 were finally delivered to the owners, the balance being placed on file awaiting identifica-

tion by the parties interested. The amount of unclaimed money-orders, domestic and foreign, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, is estimated by the Anditor as \$1,250,000. A postal order for sums less than \$5, for 3 cents, is under consideration.

The Postmaster General recommends postal savings depositories as worthy the considera-tion of Congress.

In regard to inland transportation, the report states that on June 30, 1881, there were 5,156 contractors for transportation of mails on inland routes.

There were in operation 11,592 routes (of which 1,194 were railroad routes, showing an increase of seventy-ix routes of this class since the last annual report), aggregating in length 344,006 miles, and in annual cost, \$19,323,890. The service was divided as follows: Railroad routes; Long h, 91,569 miles; an

nual transportation, 103,521,229 miles; annual cost, \$11,613,368 (including \$1,364,107 for railway-postoffice-car service), about 11.22 cents Steamboat routes : Length, 21,138 miles : annual transportation 5,046,507 miles; annual cost, \$753,167, about 14.92 cents per mile. "Star" routes, on which the mails are re-quired to be conveyed "with celerity, certainly

and security:" Length. 231,299 miles; annual transportation, 79,557,296 miles; annual cost, \$5,957,355, about 8.74 cents per mile. There are 5,614 offices supplied by mail mes-sengers, at an annual cost of \$763,341.

The railroad routes were increased in length 6,240 miles, and in cost \$1,114,382. The steamboat routes were decreased

length 2,182 miles, and in cost \$134,054. The "star" routes were decreased in length 3,949 miles, and in cost \$364,144. The report then says that the founders of our postal system intended that it should be self-supporting, and proceeds to give a history of its growth and the gradual reduction in poet-

age and the annual deficiency.

According to the report of the Second Assist-According to the report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, which he quotes, the total reductions during the last fiscal year in the star service was \$655,832 per annum, but some of the orders did not take effect until the beginning of the present fiscal year. The net reduction, allowing for new and increased service, was \$364,144. The aggregate reduction of the cost of steamboat service was \$282. tion of the cost of steamboat service was \$252,-009, from which is to be deducted the cost of duction \$551,356. Thus far in the current fis-cal year reductions amounting to \$701,551 have been made in the star service. The net reduc-tions from July 1 to Oct. 31, in the star and

vice was instituted by direction of the late. President, and is still being prosecuted. The Postoffice Department has co-operated and will continue to co-operate with the Department of Justice in this investigation. No one who has not been directly concerned in the matter can fully appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, the mass of record evidence examined, the difficulties of a personal investigation in sparsely-settled territories and the results attained by the nationt and intelligent sults attained by the patient and intellige labors of the inspectors of this department. There can be no doubt, from the facts already ascertained, that the existing statutes leave the way open to great abuses, and that there is abundant ground for asking a judicual investi-gation of the transactions of the last few

The report then turns to the question of a reduction in the rates of postage, and says if the recommendations for a decrease in the cost of railway service be successfully carried out the reduction of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents will be possible within three years. It believes this reduction could be accomplished without the proportionate diminution of receipts which followed the adoption of 8-cent postage in

There were 2,915 new postoffices established during the year, and an equal number of new Postmasters. The total number of employes in the department June 30, 1881, was 61,444, against 60,530 June 30, 1880.

The report urges the extension of the freedelivery system and collection system, as it has

been found that the convenience of delivery and deposit acts as an incentive to letter writing. There was an increase during the year of 84,000,900 in the number of letters and There was an increase during the other articles of mail matter delivered and collected by carriers.

Attention is invited to the fact that, of the 4,636 complaints of registered letters and

packages as lost, rifled, tampered with and detained, 2,575 were recovered or satisfactorily accounted for, leaving only 2,061 still under investigation, or finally closed as lost, including losses by fire, highway robberies and other thefts. By comparing this number, 2,061, with the entire number of letters and packets registered during the year, namely, 8,300,000, the certainty and security of the registered mail is clearly demonstrated. There were 16,562 ordinary letters reported

lost, of which 12,108 were letters with valuable inclosures, and 4.454 contents not specified. Of this number 1,737 were reported as being de-

Three hundred and twenty-three robberies of postoffices were reported during the year, and ninety-two offices were burned. Robberies of mail stages on the highways numbered eighty-six. One hundred and thirty-five complaints of depredations were made by Postmasers, of which nineteen were found to have been groundless. Eleven mails were reported as burned in mail cars, in railroad accidents or in postoffices, and sixty-five were reported as lost by carriers, by floods, snow blockades or from other causes.

In concluding his report Postmaster General James has a word to say in favor of civil-service reform. He is convinced of the great public benefit to be derived from conducting the public business on luminess principles. The public is best served by honest, experienced and competent officers, and changes, therefore, should be made excefully and only for reasons affecting official equinet.

Forced Marches.

In 1757 Frederick the Great marched

about 160 miles 20 days; and again, after

Rossbarb, a little greater distance in 15

days, but lost 300 men through exhaustion. In 1769, with 40,000 men and 1,000 wagons, he accomplished about 80 miles in 5 days. The same year the Austrian General Lascy, with 15,000 men "knocked off" 180 miles in 10 days. Prince Eugene, of Wurtemberg, to relieve Berlin, made a forced march on the 4th of October, 1760, of 36 miles 1 day. This latter does not approach the feat of the Sixth Corps—35 miles in 19 hours. It may be remembered by many of those who served with the Army of the Potomac that Birney's First (Red Diamond) division of the Third Corps had won for themselves the nickname of "Birney's Foot Cavalry," and this title was subsequently applied to the Second Corps after the Third Corps was combined with it. In regard to the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, the writer feels that it deserves equal preeminence with the Third Corps of the French Army under Napoleon in the campaign of 1806. Of the latter organization, Marshal Davoust said to Napoleon during this, the Jena campaign, when the Emperor expressed his admiration of its achievements and his grief at its heavy losses, "Sire, the soldiers of the Third Corps, will ever be to you what the Tenth Legion was to Cæsar," (Alison, ii., 457, 2). The activity of the Third and of the combined Second-Third Corps rivaled that of Oudinot's Grenadier's, in October, 1805, when they actually outmarched cavalry, accomplishing 12 leagues a day, and contributed chiefly to the capture of the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand's column, which had escaped from Ulm. In the pursuit of the Sixth Corps kept up with the cavalry on the 6th-so says Col. Archabald Hopkins, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, in his account of (Little) Sailor's Creek, 6th of April, 1865-and it is claimed that the Fifth Corps had likewise equaled the speed of the horsemen, prior to the concentration at Jetersville, evening of the 5th. The infantry, both of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia, justified, Lieut-Gen. Baron Ambert's magnificent eulogy on the foot soldiers, whom he styles "the sinews of an army." Gen. Roche-Aymon says that cavalry is to infantry what poetry is to prose, and, he meant exactly what these words express. It is not a bad comparison, inasmuch as the world might go on without poetry, while it would be utterly impossible to get along without prose. Moreover, good poetry is very rare, whereas excellent prose is not. Poetry, too, while all very fine, is at best no more to real life than what dessert is to a dinner,-The United Service.

Contested Seats in the House. Papers giving notice of contest for Congres' sional seats have been filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the following election contests:

First district of Alabama, James Gillette vs. Thomas J. Herndon; Second district of Alabama, Paul Strabac vs. H. A. Herbert; Fourth district of Alabama, James Q. Smith vs. C. M. Shelley; Eighth district of Alabama, William M. Lowe vs. Joseph Wheeler; Fifth district of Virginia, I. T. Stovall vs. George C. Cabell; Eighth district of Virginia, S. P. Bailey vs. J. S. Barbour; First district of South Carolina, Samuel Lee vs. Joseph Richardson; Second district of South Carolina, E. W. Mackey vs. M. P. O'Connor; Third district of South Carolina, C. J. Strobrand vs. D. W. Aiken: Fifth district of South Carolina, Robert Smalls vs. George D. Tillman: Second district of Mis-sissippi, G. M. Buchanan vs. Van H. Mansissippi, G. M. Buchanan va. van H. Man-ning; Sixth district of Mississippi, John R. Lynen va. J. R. Chalmers; Second district of Florida, Horace Bisbee va. J. J. Finley; Sixth district of Louisiana, Alexander Smith vs. E. W. Robertson; Third district of Missouri, W. Robertson; Third district of Missouri, Sessinghaus vs. R. G. Frost; Sixth district of Iowa, J. C. Cooke vs. M. E. Cutts; First dis-trict of Maine, S. J. Anderson vs. Thomas B. Reed, The sitting member in all except the last two mentioned cases are Democrats. The contestants are Republicans or Greenbackers.

Ir takes a cook to do things up brown. True, but the organ-grinder does things

GOLD AND SILVER.

Report of the Director of the Mint.

The annual report of Horatio C. Burchard-

the Director of the United States Mint, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, contains, in addition to the customary detailed statements of the operations of the mints and assay offices. much valuable information in regard to the production of precious metals in the United States and in the world, their use in the coin age of this and foreign countries, consumption in arts and manufactures, specie circulation. and an examination of the course of prices omparing paper and metallic circulation a series of fifty-six years, or a series of fifty-six years, with the percentage of yearly prices to the mean prices of staple articles, in-dicating the annual variations in the purchas-ing price of money. Gold and silver received and operated upon by all the mints and assay offices, exceeding by more than \$50,000,000 th receipts of any previous year, amounted to \$226,225,522, of which \$193,371,101 was gold, and \$32,854,421 silver. This large increase was due to the continued influx of gold from abroad, over \$95,000,000 deposited being from that source alone. The coinage facilities of the mints will be enlisted to their fullest extent in converting this bullion into coin. The gold coinage amounted to \$78,733,864, of which \$15,345,520 was in double eagles, and the remainder in coins of lesser denominations. The coinage of silver was confined to the minimum value of silver bullion required to be coined by the law authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, \$27,637,955 of which were struck; of subsidiary coins only \$12,011 were coined, and of base metal or minor coins \$405,109. The total coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for their coinage, up to Nov. 1, was \$100,672,705, of which \$34,096,327 are in circulation, and \$58,833,770 held by the treasury for the payment of outstanding silver certifi-cates, leaving \$7,787,608 for disbursement by the treasury in ordinary payments.

The usual examinations and settlements were made at the close of the year.

The report, referring to the probable restoration of silver to its former place in the mone-tary circulation, says: "In view of the failure of the international monetary conference to agree upon any practical measure, and while awaiting its future action, it is a question for our serious and early consideration whether it is not desirable to suspend further coinage of silver until by international agreement and effective legislation unlimited coinage of silver and gold at common fixed rates shall have been authorized by the principal commercial nations of Europe and America. Should the \$650,000,000 silver coin now full legal tender in Europe be demonetized, the United States could not, single-handed among commercial nations, with no European co-operation or al-lies, sustain the value of silver from an inevitable fall. With that danger menacing us, we cannot, without serious embarrassment, continue such coinage unless other commercial nations will agree upon the general use of silver as well as gold.

The ratio of 1514 to one already approved, and in use among the nations composing the Latin Union, would doubtless be chosen. This would cause, if the coinage of silver, as well as gold, at all the mints of the world were made free, as bi-metallism implies, the voluntary withdrawal from circulation of the standard dollars and their recoinage. In such case the further coinage of the silver dollars of the present weight, unless needed for circulation, is a useless expenditure. Director Burchard estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year 1880 at \$107,000,000, and of silver \$87,500,000. The consumption of the world in ornamentation, manufactures and the arts is estimated for the same period at \$75,-000,000 gold and \$35,000,000 silver. The estimated carculation of the principal countries of the world is placed at \$3,221,000,000; full legaltender silver, \$2,155,000,000; limited tenders, \$423,000,000; total specie, \$5,759,000,000; paper, #3,644,000,000; making the total circu-Governments' treasuries, banks and in active circulation, \$9,403,000,000. Upon the subject of the course of prices, and indicating the annual variations in the purchasing power of money in the United States, the Director has prepared tables showing the average annual prices of both gold and currency of the leading staple articles in the New York market for fifty-six years, with the mean price of each, and also the relation which the average annual price of each article bears to the mean price for the whole term of years. The mean percentage for each year of all articles named furnishes a basis for measuring the purchasing power of money, and is instructively compared with the per-capita circulation and estimated wealth for

PROF. RAOUL PICTET, of Geneva, is engaged in working out a problem in marine architecture, the proper solution of which he believes will effect a revolution in ship building. His object of study has been the construction of a keel which shall cause the ship to glide over the water instead of pushing its way through. The resistance of the water to the passage of a vessel is in this way reduced to a minimum. He is now experimenting with a keel upon this principle.

PARAGRAPHING is a good deal like 'pocket" mining. Occasionally a rich vein is struck and worked for all it is worth, and then the paragrapher goes prospecting around for a "new lead."

THE MARKETS.

BREVES......\$8 00 @11 50 CHICAGO.

Breves—Choice Graded Steers... 5 75 @ 6 75

Cows and Heifers.... 2 40 @ 4 90

Medium to Fair..... 4 25 @ 5 00 TOLEDO. 10% 11 | DETROIT. | 24 | 6 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |